seen spawning in great numbers; good many in pools along the roads and great masses of spawn in several places. At night heard a great many gutteral notes and a few piping notes, a regular concert, the gutteral notes believed to be by toads, as Dr. Gifford suggested. Two days later (April 30) toads were singing loudly at night in the overflow part of the river near Axton. They were not heard to sing in the day time. Many were noted May 9 (1901).

First one of 1903 seen April 28, just crawling out of its winter quarters. While walking over to Rock Pond two days later (April 30), saw 4, all fresh looking, and one very small, not over ½ inch long; another seen in afternoon, also one the next day; on May 11 they were common.

10. *Acris gryllus.* Cricket Frog. Probably common; heard April 26 (1903), and at other times.

11. *Hyla crucifer.* Pickering's Tree-toad; Spring Peeper. Often heard; probably common. One was taken May 9, 1901.

12. *Rana clamitans.* Green Frog. Common. Three collected at Hiawatha Pond, May 7 (1903), by Mr. Aller.

Frogs of one or more species were very common about Axton. They were heard almost every night, sometimes quite numerously. Noted singing particularly on April 26, 27, 28, and 29 (1903), in a marsh near Tupper Lake and all about Axton.

13. *Rana catesbiana.* Bullfrog. Not rare; one seen April 29 (1901); others heard at various times.

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A BURROWING HABIT OF *CNEMIDOPHORUS TESSELLATUS* (SAY).

In view of the fact that so little has been written about the habits of lizards, I submit the following

observations made upon captive specimens, in my possession, of *Cnemidophorus tessellatus*.

The floor of the cage in which these lizards were kept was covered with sand to a depth of several inches. Several medium-sized stones lay about on the sand.

Upon frequently finding the lizards in burrows of their own construction, which extended from near the edge of the rocks and well underneath them, I made careful observations to determine the method by which this feat was accomplished.

The lizard began by scooping aside the sand with its front feet. It used these feet alternately, one stroke only being made by each foot at a time. Then, discontinuing the alternate strokes, it would rest one foot while making a number of backward strokes with the other. Soon it rested the employed foot, and used the other. After a short time it reverted to the way of digging first described.

When the burrow was well under way and the excavated sand began piling up, the lizard turned around in the depression; began slowly crawling outward, and, instead of scooping aside the sand, pushed it back with the face of its hands. Then re-entering the burrow, it resumed its digging, using the method already described.

It continued burrowing until its movements were again interfered with by the accumulating sand, which it would once more push out. This process of digging was continued until the burrow was finished. The lizard then, with its head facing outward, assumed a resting position at the end of the excavation.

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